

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



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MAJOR GENERAL PEYTON C. MARCH,
APPOINTED TO SUCCEED GENERAL BLISS AS CHIEF OF THE
GENERAL STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War

MAJOR GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH, whose portrait appears on the preceding page, is to be, it has been announced, Chief of the General Staff of the Army. He is at present Chief of Artillery of the American expeditionary forces in France. As Chief of the General Staff Major Gen. March will have the rank, title, pay, and allowances of a General. He will rank every other officer of the army, including General Tasker H. Bliss, the present Chief of the General Staff, and General John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, who is now the immediate senior of General March. General Bliss was recently at Versailles, attending the sessions of the Inter-Allied War Council. He reached the statutory age of retirement on Dec. 31, but was continued on active service by President Wilson. The intention is to assign him permanently to the Inter-Allied War Council. General March will have the advantage of having seen actual war conditions on the western front and of directing the fire of the United States artillery in recent actions. He has the reputation among army officers of being a man of energy, great executive ability, courage, excellent judgment, and strong prejudices. He has no respect for red tape, and showed it while he was in charge of recruiting work at the outbreak of the Mexican trouble. As the ages of general officers go, he is still young, being just over 53. General March was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Professor Francis A. March of Lafayette College. He and his three brothers were noted for their great height and athletic ability. One of them is Alden March, the editor of The Philadelphia Press, and the two others are college professors, Francis A. March, Jr., at Lafayette, and John Lewis March at Union College, Schenectady. General March is considerably over six feet tall. He is spare and sinewy and shows the effect of his training in the athletic field. He has served on the General Staff and as a member of the Adjutant General's Department, and saw service on the Mexican border before returning to Washington last Spring to receive his orders to proceed to France as chief of artillery for the expeditionary forces.

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WHEN an impartial history of the European war comes to be written there will be one figure that will loom large in its pages, General Leman, Governor and defender of Liege during the black month of August, 1914. General Leman was recently released from his imprisonment at Magde-



General Leman, Who as Governor of Liege Defended the City Against the German Invaders.

burg by the Germans and allowed to return to Paris, where he arrived on Feb. 1. General Leman, 62 years old, at one time head of the Belgian Military School, was responsible for the extraordinary resistance of Liege to the onrush of the German war machine, not forgetting, of course, the Belgian people themselves, who stood behind him at every point. On Aug. 4, 1914, General von Emmich of the German armies approached Liege under the



One of the Armored Forts of Liege Which Were Destroyed by the German Artillery.

white flag and requested permission to pass through the city with his troops, some 35,000 in number. His request was refused outright, despite promises of immunity to the Belgian citizens. Immediately upon his departure General Leman took charge. The twelve forts surrounding the town, already well equipped with guns and ammunition, were put into shape for the attack. The Germans concentrated their guns upon the forts, and on Aug. 7 demolished enough of them to gain an entrance into the city. But Liege held firm. In Fort Loncin, one of the forts that still held out, General Leman directed operations. The Germans, estimated at about 40,000, suffered terrible casualties from the severe gun-play of the Liege fortifications, aided by civilian snipers in every part of the city. Nevertheless, it was evident that the town would have to yield. On Aug. 17, after General Leman had been called upon to surrender, he called together his officers at Fort Loncin, delivered a little speech, in which he thanked them for their brave support, and concluded with the significant remark that he would remain where he was till the end. His officers remained also. A little later there was a terrific explosion. The Belgians had blown up the fort, and all were killed except General Leman, who was disinterred a little later by some Germans, still alive, but unconscious. General von Emmich was so impressed by Leman's gallantry that he refused to accept his sword, an action upheld by the Kaiser, who directed that the General be taken to Magdeburg and there imprisoned. This was done, and for months nothing further was heard of General Leman, except that he remained steadfastly devoted to the cause of Belgium and his King, Albert. His present release by the German Government is a consequence of illness—and perhaps also of the deep respect which the military must feel for a man who, more than any one else, disconcerted and indirectly frustrated the original plan of campaign of the Central Powers. For it is more than probable that had it not been for the unexpected resistance of Liege, one of the key-points in the possession of Paris, the Germans might have realized the Kaiser's aim, which he summed up in the sentence, "We shall eat our Christmas dinner on the Champs-Elysees."

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THE German Army having discovered the exact sector occupied by the American troops in France, the American people are informed authoritatively that the battle line they are holding is about sixteen miles north of Toul, where it extends eastward from St. Mihiel toward the German border, which is only a little more than twenty miles from Toul. The little hamlet of Domremy, birthplace of Joan of Arc, though fifteen or sixteen miles from that town, belonged to the diocese of Toul; and Toul itself is one of the oldest towns of France. In the reconstruction of the border fortifications following the war of 1870-71 Toul gained a new importance as the centre of a great intrenched camp close to the German frontier—one of the most formidable of all the new frontier fortresses. The circumference of the Toul defenses proper is about thirty miles, and these are about six miles from the town. It is connected with the Verdun fortress by the "Meuse line" of barrier forts.

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IN the brave, but so far ineffectual, attempt of the German workmen in Berlin and other great centres to bring about a general strike to force the Kaiser's Government to make peace, the leading part was played by three of the Independent Socialists, Wilhelm F. K. Dittman, Georg Ledebour, and Hugo Haase. Dittman, in particular, sought to rouse the workers to revolutionary action and has been dealt with by the authorities even more savagely than Karl Liebknecht was earlier in the anti-war movement in Germany. Dittman was arrested while trying to address a crowd in a suburb of Berlin and tried by an extraordinary court-martial on charges of inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority, and disobeying the prohibition against participating in the direction of the general strike. In the speech, which led to his arrest, he said that the strike must be maintained. He was sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress and also to two months' imprisonment for resisting public authority. Dittman is one of the newer leaders of the German Social Democracy. He was born at Futin bei Lubeck in November, 1874, and has been a member of the Imperial Reichstag only since 1912, when the Social Democrats made considerable gains. He is opposed to the majority Socialists, led by Scheidemann, and comes nearest to being a German Bolshevik. He was one of the three Reichstag Deputies accused by the German Minister of Marine on Oct. 9, 1917, of having helped to cause the mutiny in the German Navy last Summer. Another Deputy similarly accused was Haase, who has again been prominent in the strike troubles. He is a university graduate and lawyer, and was born at Allenstein 54 years ago. He was a member of the Reichstag from 1897 to 1907 and again since 1912. From the beginning he has denounced the war and is the recognized leader of the minority, or Independent Socialist group in the Reichstag. The oldest of Germany's revolutionary trio is Georg Ledebour, who was born at Hanover in 1850. He is a leading writer on socialism and labor topics, and has been a member of the Reichstag since 1900. Ledebour has repeatedly made the bold statement that the Kaiser's Government must be replaced by a democratic republic, and is feared as one of the most redoubtable of Germany's working-class leaders.



Hugo Haase, Leader of the German Independent Socialist Party. (Bain Photo.)



Wilhelm Dittman, Sent to Jail for Aiding the German Strikers. (Press Illus. Photo.)



Georg Ledebour, Who Is Agitating for a German Democratic Republic. (Press Illus. Photo.)

Looking After Our Boys When They Pay a Visit to Paris



WHEN the American soldiers at the various training camps get leave of absence they naturally make for Paris. As many of them cannot speak French and as the wonderful city

requires considerable knowing, American military police are on duty on the boulevards and streets. The primary duty of the military police is to see that our boys behave themselves, but as

there is seldom cause for complaint, the principal business is acting as guide and interpreter. The military police are chosen from the army, and are distinguished only by an armlet bearing the

initials, "M. P." The above photograph shows a military policeman on one of the principal boulevards telling a soldier how to find his way to an address in Paris.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



HONOR MEN FROM VARIOUS REGIMENTS AT THE AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PERSHING ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION. THEY WERE SELECTED AS A GUARD OF HONOR DURING THE GENERAL'S VISIT.

(Photo International Film Service.)



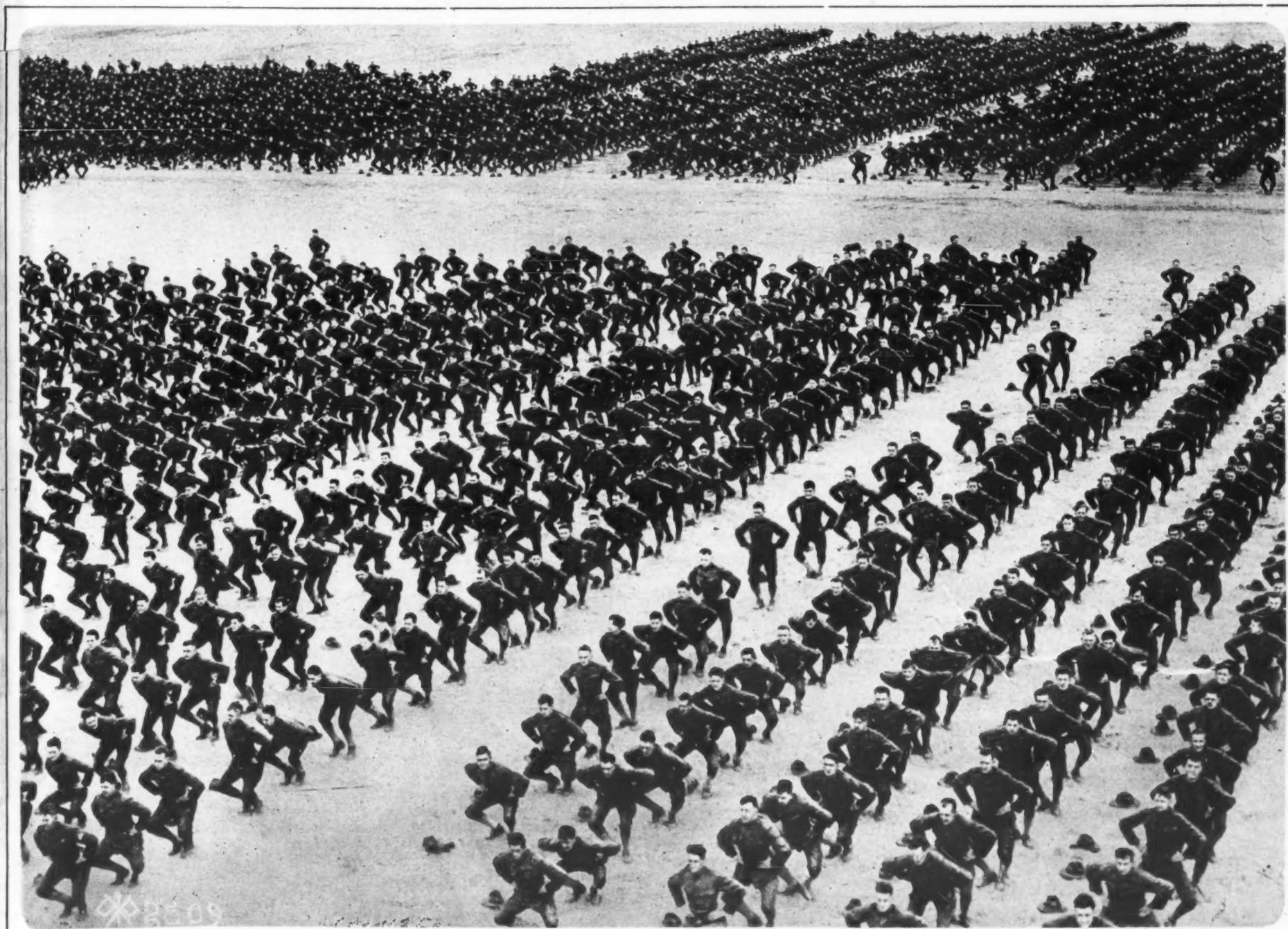
◆ ◆ FIVE THOUSAND ARTILLERYMEN WITH THEIR GUNS ASSEMBLING AT AN AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP ◆ ◆
(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)

The Strenuous Life in America's Training Camps



TEN THOUSAND MEN AT A NATIONAL ARMY CAMP SIMULTANEOUSLY GOING THROUGH "SETTING UP" EXERCISES, WHICH FORM PART OF THE DRILL TO MAKE THEM PHYSICALLY FIT.

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



COLORED TROOPERS, BELONGING TO THE NATIONAL ARMY, LEARNING HOW TO USE THE BAYONET AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Training the Officers Who Will Lead America's New



MEN SELECTED FROM THOSE IN TRAINING AT CAMP GORDON FOR A SPECIAL COURSE IN RIFLE SHOOTING AT NORCROSS, GEORGIA. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN ON THE HUNDRED-YARD LINE.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)



OFFICERS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN REVOLVER SHOOTING AT CAMP DEVENS, AYER, MASS. MOST OF THESE OFFICERS ARE FORMER STUDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

(Photo International Film Service.)

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Armies When They Begin Fighting in France



DEMONSTRATION OF THE USE OF GAS MASKS BY OFFICERS WHO ARE IN THE TRENCHES, NOW COVERED WITH SNOW, AT CAMP DEVENS, AYER MASS.
(Photo International Film Service.)



EQUIPPED WITH GAS MASKS, THESE OFFICERS AT CAMP DEVENS ARE BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASES OF MODERN WARFARE.
(Photo International Film Service.)

WITH the news that American soldiers are now in the trenches on a sector close to the Franco-German frontier, the training of the new armies is given another thrill of actuality. Very important in the creation of an army is the provision

of large numbers of capable officers. What has been done in this respect was indicated by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when he gave evidence before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 10. In nine months there had been, he said,

an increase from 9,324 to 110,835 officers. Part of this increase was supplied by the two series of training camps for officers from which about 45,000 civilians were commissioned. Officers have to go through the greater part of the drill and training

of the non-commissioned men, and in addition do a good deal of study of the various technical sides of warfare. They therefore have less leisure than the men, and under the intense training system are subject to considerable strain.



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WINTER ON THE WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN WATERING THEIR HORSES

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

With the British on the Snow-Covered Western Front



BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS MOUNTED ON MOTOR TRUCKS. THE HEAVY SNOWFALL INDICATED HERE CAUSED A LULL IN THE FIGHTING.
(Photo Western Newspaper Union.)



BRITISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH AFTER THE LIGHT FALL OF SNOW WHICH PRECEDED THE HEAVY STORMS. THEY ARE PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The 308th Infantry, the First National Army Unit to Parade

HOW rapidly men without previous military training may be turned into smart-looking soldiers, marching with all the precision of the most thoroughly drilled veterans, was demonstrated to New Yorkers on Feb. 4, when the first unit of the national army to be paraded marched through the streets of the city. This was the 308th Infantry, which forms part of the 77th Division at Camp Upton. The longest that any of the men in this regiment have been in training is less than six months, and some of them a considerably shorter period. The parade was most impressive, and all who had the opportunity of witnessing it were surprised to think that not so long before the same men, without uniforms and the least idea of military life, had gone through the streets as raw recruits. This contrast is shown in the photographs reproduced on these pages.

With Americans actually holding a sector on the western front and Secretary of War Baker's announcement that a larger number of troops are being got ready sooner than was originally expected, the United States as a fighting power is fast becoming a reality. The great reservoir from which the new military forces are being drawn is made up of the men registered under the selective draft law. The first of them to form the first draft of 685,000 men were summoned to duty in September of last year. On Feb. 4 Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the movement of the last increment of the 685,000 would begin on Feb. 23 and continue for five days. All the States would then have furnished their full quotas. The delay in calling up the last 75,000 men of the first draft was due to Secretary Baker's policy of not sending men into camp until sufficient stocks of clothing and other supplies had been accumulated for them.

Following General Crowder's announcement inquiries were made as to the second draft. The answer of War Department officials was that this depended upon the availability of ships for transportation purposes, and that the serious accumulations of unshipped supplies at various Atlantic seaports indicated that the War Department's plans would be retarded. The second draft is thus assumed to depend upon the success of the Shipping Board in carrying out its program. But at this point we find ourselves involved in the controversy as to the whole conduct of the war, with its numerous complications.



THE COLOR GUARD OF THE 308TH INFANTRY ON PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

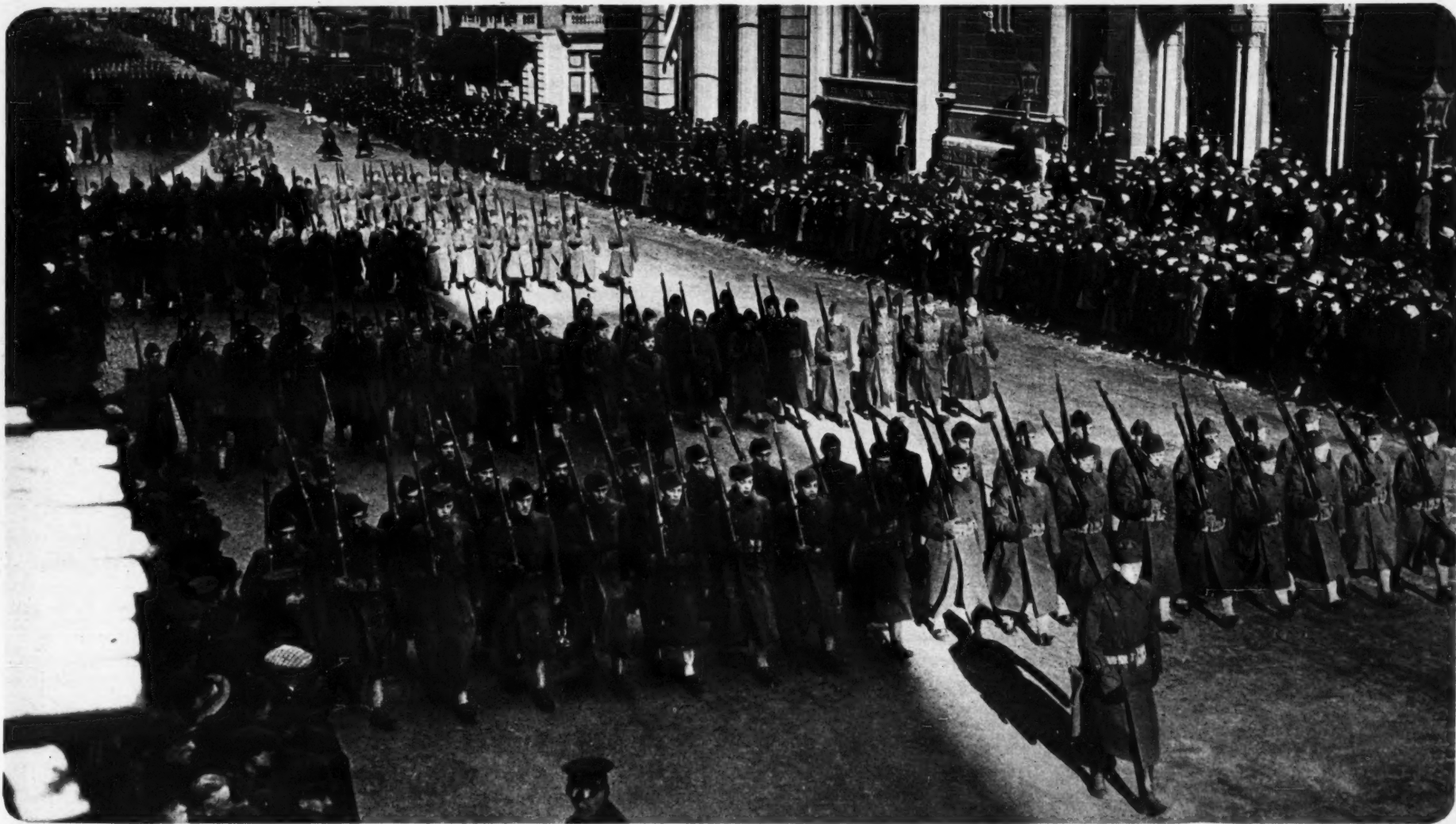


SOME OF THE MEN OF THE 308TH INFANTRY WHEN THEY MARCHED ALONG FIFTH AVENUE AS RAW RECRUITS IN SEPTEMBER, 1917, BARELY SIX MONTHS BEFORE THEY MADE SUCH A FINE SHOWING IN FEBRUARY, 1918.

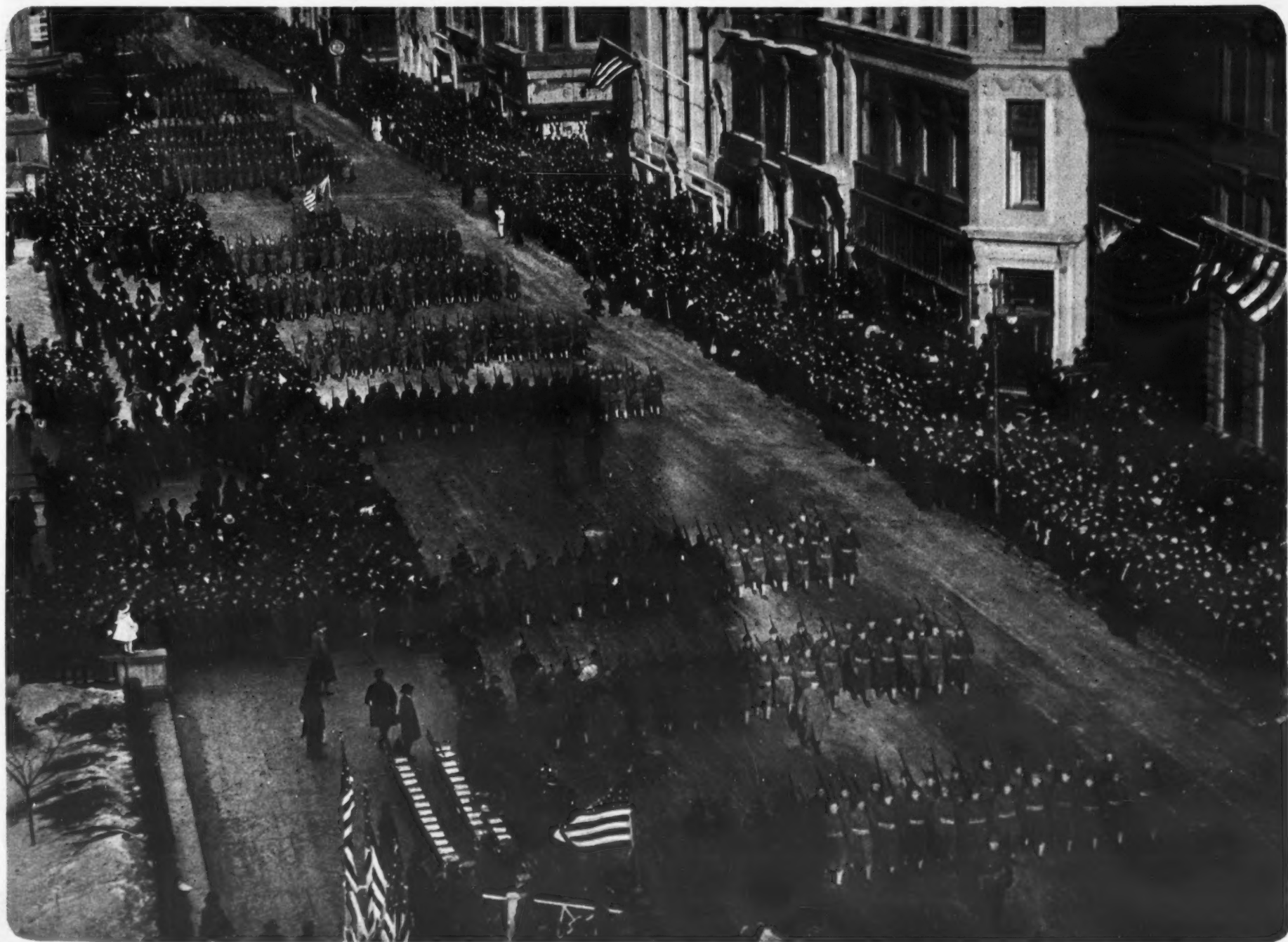
(Photo Brown Bros.)

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in Public, Marches Through New York City, Feb. 4, 1918



THE 308TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, A UNIT OF THE 77TH DIVISION, MARCHING ON FIFTH AVENUE. THE PHOTOGRAPH INDICATES THE SOLDIERLY BEARING OF THESE MEN WHO WERE SELECTED UNDER THE DRAFT LAW LAST YEAR AND HAVE SINCE BEEN TRAINING AT CAMP UPTON. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



"NEW YORK'S OWN," AS THE 308TH REGIMENT IS AFFECTIONATELY KNOWN, PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT THE CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SECOND STREET.

(© International Film Service.)

Picture Map of Lorraine Showing Where America

DRAWN IN TEN-MILE SQUARES



IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON FEB. 5 THAT THE SECTOR OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE WAS ENEMY HAD DISCOVERED IT. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT A POSITION NORTHWEST OF TOUL

American Troops Are Now in the First-Line Trenches

IF SQUARES IN PERSPECTIVE.



FRANCE WAS NORTHWEST OF TOUL. THE LOCATION WAS KEPT SECRET UNTIL IT BECAME CERTAIN THAT THE WEST OF TOUL PUTS THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT.

Padua, One of Italy's Most Ancient and Wonderful Cities,



HOUSES IN PADUA DESTROYED BY BOMB DROPPED FROM AN ENEMY AIRPLANE.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



THE RUINED CUPOLA OF THE CATHEDRAL OF PADUA
—THE RESULT OF AN AIR RAID.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



SOME OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE BEAUTIFUL SCULPTURED WORK IN THE PIAZZA DEL SANTO.
(© Press Illustrating Service.)

PADUA, one of the most famous of Italian cities, has again been bombarded by enemy aircraft and considerable damage done to buildings of great historic and architectural interest. There were raids in December, 1917, and on Jan. 4 and Feb. 4 of this year. Padua thus appears to be threatened with the same fate which overhangs Venice. The city is so old that it claims descent from one of the heroes of the Trojan war, for citizens declare that in a sarcophagus exhumed in Padua in 1274 were found the remains of Antenor, the Trojan sage, who was so friendly to the Greeks as to be accused of treason by his countrymen. These remains are still preserved, and lend to Padua that mythical atmosphere of which every ancient city is so jealous. Aside from its checkered political career, Padua ranked, during some centuries, as one of the most distinguished and influential university towns of Europe. The University of Padua was founded in 1222, following the emigration to the city of

rebellious students from the neighboring institution of Bologna. Among its alumni are such intellects as Galileo, Scaliger, Tasso, Veselius, and Pomponazzi—a constellation of geniuses of which its present status is hardly worthy, although the Library and the Botanic Gardens, (these latter being the first in Europe, as well as the anatomical theatre,) are still important and valuable to science. At the present time the Italian Government has taken a large part in university affairs, so that the old institution, if not so distinguished, at least complies with modern taste in being efficient. The art of Padua is rich and varied enough to be a great temptation to any future Napoleon desirous of transporting it to some new Louvre. The best way of achieving this end would be to carry off the entire town, since, with its picturesque arcades and streets, it would form a unique contrast to most of European scenery. The basilica of San Antonio, erected in the middle of the thirteenth, "greatest of centuries"; the sculpture

Bombarded and in Danger of Destruction by Hostile Aircraft



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF PADUA, (KNOWN TO ITALIANS AS PADOVA,) WHICH HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY RAIDED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT, CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION AND DAMAGE TO THE WORKS OF ART FOR WHICH THE CITY IS FAMOUS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

of Donatello; the works of Padua's great painter, Mantegna; others by Giotto, Fra Lippo Lippi; the house of Dante, in front of which are the "remains" of Antenor—one could not easily sum up the total. The political history of Padua goes back to Roman

times, when the good horses and soldiery of the town helped the empire. Subjected to the Gothic rule under Odoacer and Theodoric in the fifth century, Padua endured much, only to endure more in successive reigns by the Lombards, the Franks, and the

ecclesiastics. The great Commune commenced in a popular movement about the year 1000. Legislative assemblies were established, and gradually the town passed under the control of the ruling houses, those of D'Este, Composampuro, and Da

Romano. From 1236 to 1866 Padua lived the tumultuous life of most Italian cities, but in the latter year the new Italy vanquished the Austrian armies in battle at Konniggratz, and with this conquest Padua became free.

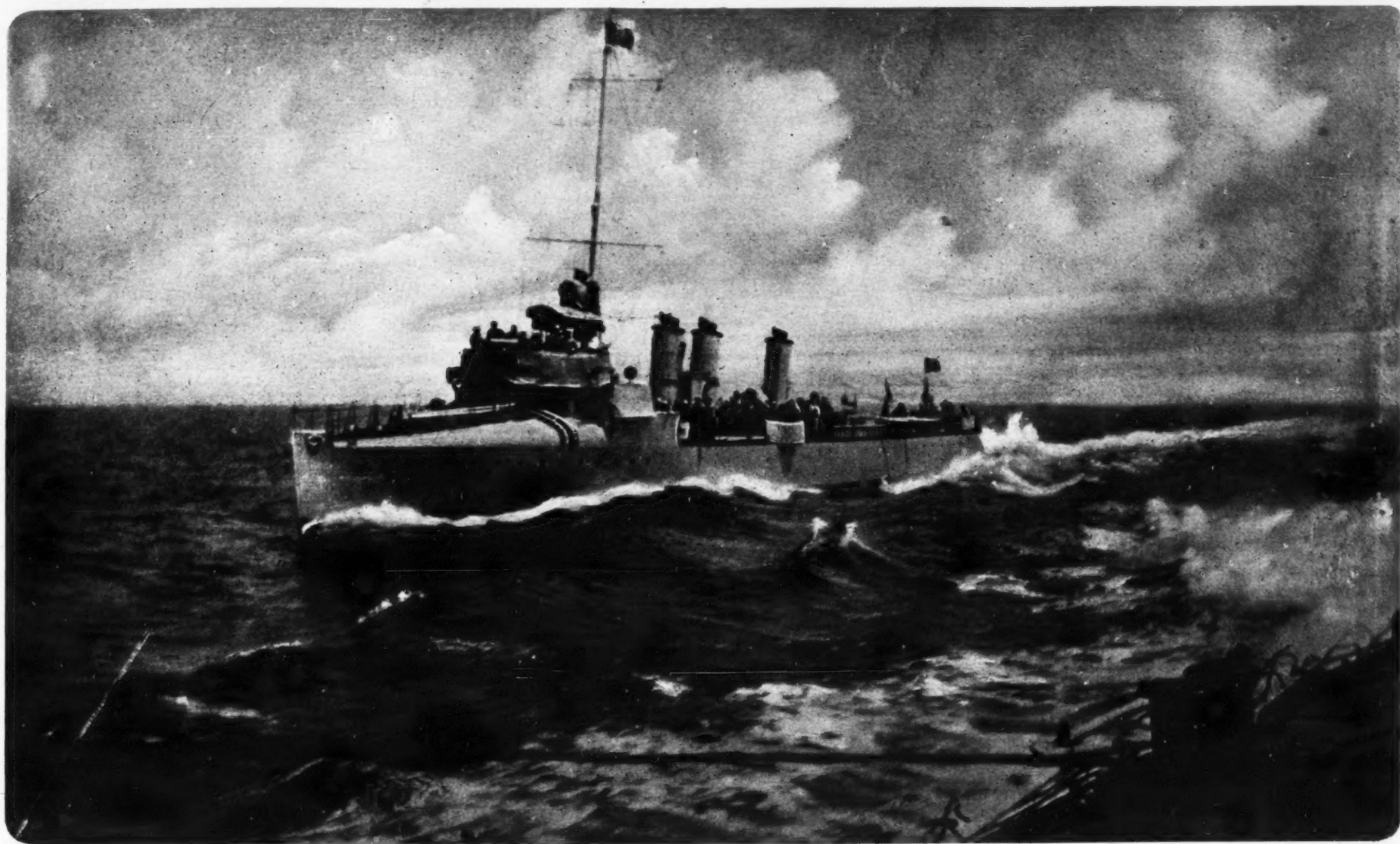


THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA, THE CITY'S PATRON SAINT. SINCE THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN THE WHOLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL FACADE HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY BOMBS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



ITALIAN ADVANCED POSITIONS ON THE ALPS AT A HEIGHT OF TEN THOUSAND FEET

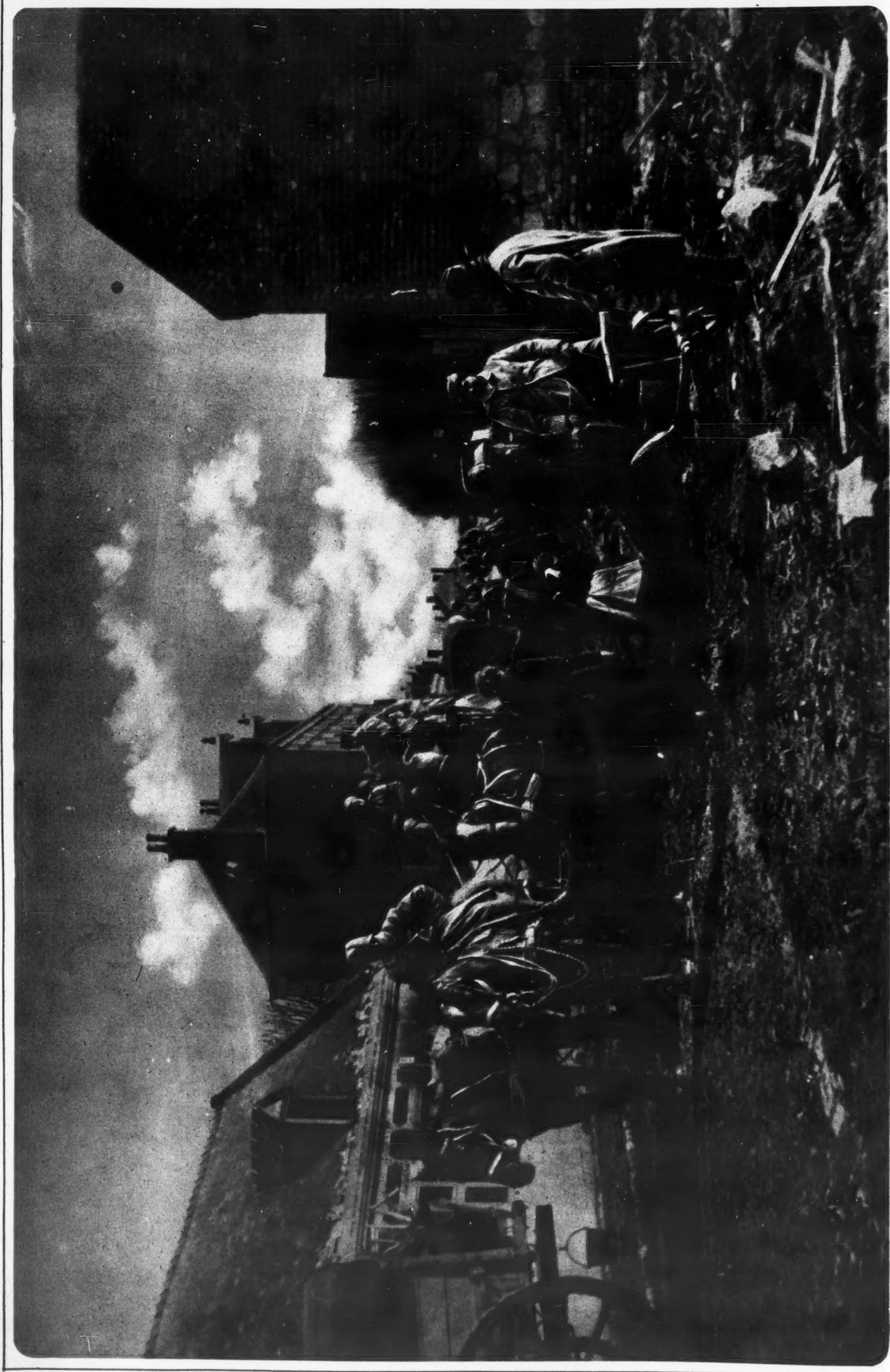
Italy's Fighting Forces on Land and Sea



AN ITALIAN DESTROYER, FULL STEAM AHEAD, IN PURSUIT OF A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING CRAFT "SOMEWHERE IN THE ADRIATIC SEA."
(Italian Official Photograph.)

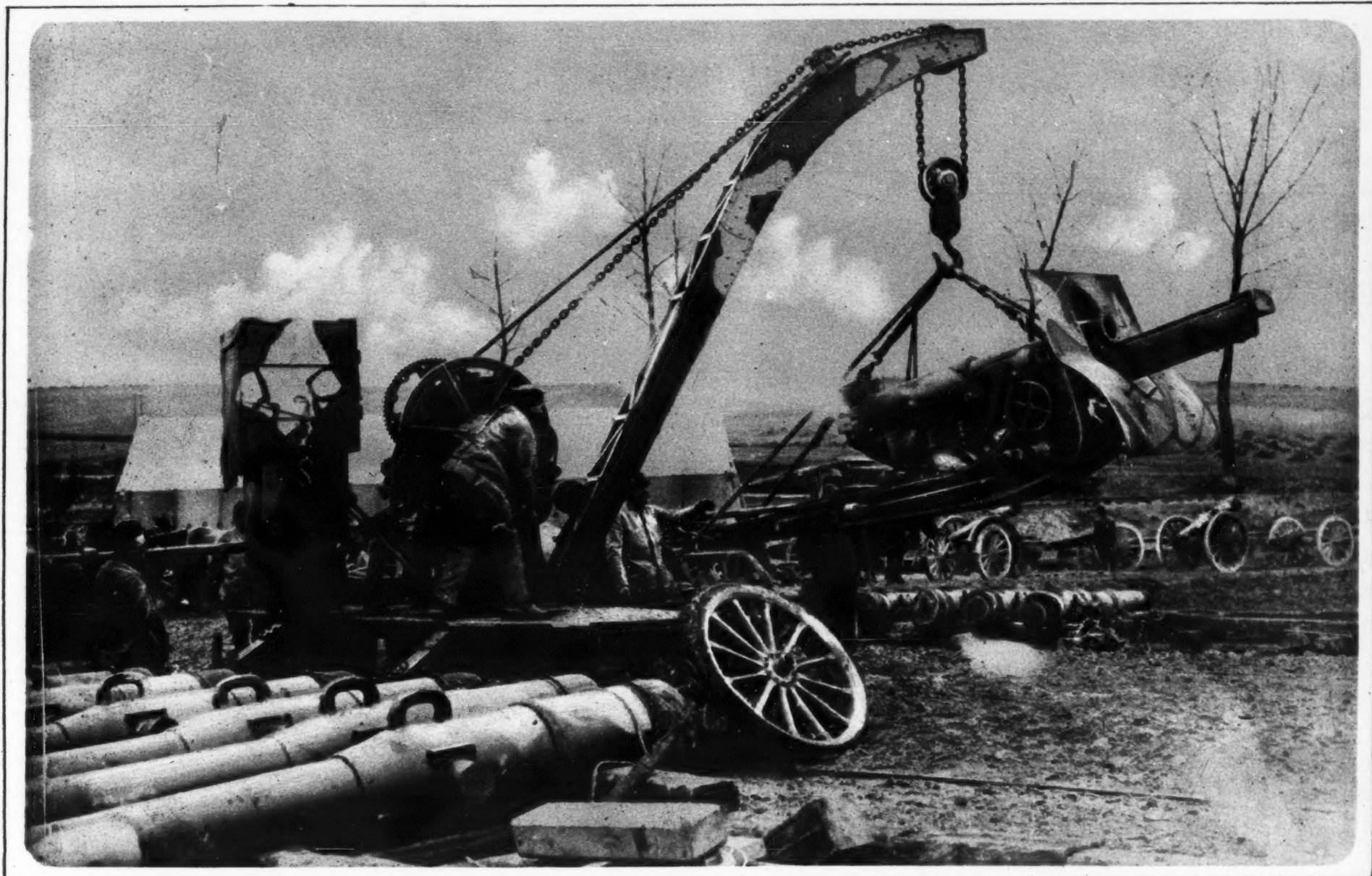


ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS MOUNTED ON A PONTOON ON ONE OF THE LAGOONS OF VENICE. THE ITALIANS HERE ARE BEING ASSISTED BY THEIR FRENCH ALLIES.



♦♦ FRENCH SOLDIERS HELPING REFUGEES TO RE-ESTABLISH THEIR HOMES IN THE RECONQUERED TERRITORY ♦♦
(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)

Here and There Along the French Front



AN ARTILLERY DEPOT NEAR THE FRONT. ASSEMBLING THE PARTS OF A 177-MILLIMETER SCHNEIDER GUN. FOR MORE RAPID TRANSPORTATION OF LARGE NUMBERS OF GUNS THEY ARE TAKEN TO THE FRONT IN SECTIONS.



A FRENCH SOLDIER WHO HAS BECOME A VETERAN IN THE PRESENT WAR ON GUARD DUTY. THE TRENCH IS PROTECTED OVERHEAD BY BARBED WIRE.

(Photo Gillman Service.)



SEARCHLIGHT USED TO FRUSTRATE SURPRISE ATTACKS BY NIGHT.

(Photo French Pictorial Service.)

Registering German Alien Enemies in the United States



SCENE AT A POLICE STATION IN NEW YORK CITY DURING THE REGISTRATION OF GERMAN MALE ALIEN ENEMIES OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE. SIMILAR SCENES WERE WITNESSED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IN THE WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 4, 1918. (© International Film Service.)

IN the week commencing Feb. 4, the registration was begun, under the direction of the Department of Justice, of German alien enemies. The rule applied to all males over fourteen years of age. Only Germans who had become American citizens were exempted, so that naturalization in another country made no difference. In view of the special status of natives of Alsace-Lorraine, the Department of Justice permitted those of French parentage to strike out from the registration affidavit the words "alien enemy," and substitute "French Alsatian-Lorrainer." The 1910 census showed that, next to the British Empire, the largest number of foreign born inhabitants in the United States came from Germany, the number being 2,501,181. If the number of Americans of German parentage is added, we see that the element in our population of German origin is a very considerable one; and that a problem of some magnitude might be expected to arise in regard to sympathies divided between loyalty to the United States and to Germany in the present war. However, the expected trouble has been comparatively slight. The German element as a whole has kept quiet, and the Government has found it necessary to intern or imprison only a small number of Germans proved to be engaged in dangerous activities, or suspected with good cause of treasonable intentions. Natives of Austria, according to the 1910 census, numbered 1,174,924, and of Hungary 495,600, but these inhabitants of America include only a small proportion of German origin, since many so-called Austrians are natives of Bohemia and other territories with predominantly Slavic populations.



THE FINGER PRINTS OF EVERY REGISTRANT WERE TAKEN AS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

At an American Training Camp in France



UNITED STATES TROOPS RECENTLY ARRIVED IN FRANCE LISTENING TO AN ORDER WHICH IS BEING READ TO THEM BY AN OFFICER. THE PHOTOGRAPH ALSO SHOWS THE BARRACKS IN WHICH THE MEN ARE LODGED.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Among the many training camps where the American expeditionary forces in France are being trained is one known as Camp Courmeau, near Bordeaux. The two photographs shown above, which were

taken at this camp, indicate the wholesome, if unostentatious, provision made for our men before they are sent to the front, which is a long distance from Bordeaux. In the last few weeks there have been very

large additions to the number of Americans training in France; and all that is now needed to keep up a great flow of men across the Atlantic is plenty of ships. It is estimated that to keep a million men

on the fighting front between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons of shipping in continuous service is required. The United States is thus engaged in the greatest piece of military transportation work in the world's history.



LINED UP OUTSIDE ONE OF THE KITCHENS AT A TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, THESE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE WAITING THEIR TURN TO GET THEIR DINNER.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Hydroplanes on Patrol Duty on the French Coast



LAUNCHING ONE OF THE FRENCH SEAPLANES WHICH ARE USED FOR PATROLLING THE COAST, THEIR PRINCIPAL OBJECT BEING TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TYPE OF HYDROPLANE USED BY THE FRENCH NAVY IN THE ACT OF BEING LAUNCHED.

France has a considerable coast line off which German submarines lurk in search of merchant ships. In an effort to diminish the destruction of vessels the French Navy has largely increased the number

of its aerial scouts who do their patrol work in hydroplanes of the latest type, such as is shown in the two photographs reproduced above. The advantage possessed by hydroplanes is that they give the observer

a wider range of vision than surface craft, and also enable him to see below the surface of the water. Seaplanes work in conjunction with destroyers and submarine chasers and play an important part in the

destruction of U-boats. The difference between a seaplane and an ordinary airplane is that the former on descending to the water can remain afloat.

(Photos from French Pictorial Service.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU IN THE FIRST WEEKS OF THE WAR BEFORE THEY MANAGED TO REACH SAFETY IN THE DARDANELLES.

AS the result of an engagement at the entrance to the Dardanelles on the morning of Jan. 20 the former German cruiser Breslau renamed the Medillu, was sunk by striking a mine, and the Goeben, now known as the Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Yawuz Selim, was damaged and beached, but subsequently taken back to Constantinople. This naval action recalls the lively exploits of the two German warships at the beginning of the war and the considerable part they played in embroiling Turkey in the world conflict. The Goeben, or Sultan Yawuz Selim, is a battle cruiser of 23,000 tons displacement, armed with a main battery of ten 11-inch guns, and having a maximum speed of 27 knots. The Breslau was a smaller cruiser, rated at 4,500 tons, having an armament of twelve 4.1-inch guns and the same speed as her big sister. In the first week of August, 1914, they were in the Mediterranean, where they managed to escape the French and English fleets and take refuge in Messina Harbor, but Italy, having declared her neutrality, refused to protect them unless they were interned for the duration of the war. The cruisers again put to sea after the officers and men, according to the German papers of the period, had deposited their wills with the German Consul, for they considered that they were now embarking upon a voyage of death. Instead of making a dash for Austrian ports, they proceeded to the coast of Algeria for the purpose of attacking the French ships transporting troops across the Mediterranean, but the French had not yet begun to send their men across, and the two cruisers had to be content with shelling the open towns of Bona and Philippeville. They then tried to get to Pola, the Austro-Hungarian naval base, but, running into a British squadron, only escaped by the skin of their teeth. They finally reached the Dardanelles, where they were promptly bought by the Turkish Government. In view of the preponderating German influence at Constantinople even at that time, France and England immediately assumed their purchase an unfriendly act on the part of Turkey, and made vigorous representations to the Porte. Turkey answered that she had no hostile intent and that the cruisers had been bought to take the place of certain battleships which had been building for her in England when the war broke out and which had been seized by the Admiralty. The German crews, it was explained, were to be repatriated, and the vessels manned by Turkish seamen. But their German crews never were repatriated. Although Turkey did not make formal declaration of war on the Allies until Nov. 23, 1914, a Turkish fleet on Oct. 29 bombarded several Russian ports on the Black Sea. The commander of that fleet was Admiral Souchon,

late of the Goeben and the German Mediterranean squadron, and it was soon learned that its personnel included several hundred German officers and 3,000 German sailors. On Oct. 30 the Goeben bombarded Sebastopol, but was damaged by the fire of the Russian forts and had to return to Constantinople. She was repaired quickly, and in a fortnight was again operating in the Black Sea. On Nov. 17 the Russian battleship division caught the Goeben and the Breslau about thirty miles from Sebastopol, and they only escaped destruction by reason of their superior speed. They retreated to Constantinople in a badly damaged condition. The Turks reported that the Goeben had been injured by running into a mine. Anyway, the cruisers did not appear again for many months. There is no record of their having taken any part in opposing the attempt of the British and French fleets to force the passage of the Dardanelles in February and March, 1915. In fact, it was not until October, 1915, that the Goeben again appeared in the Black Sea, at which time she appeared to be partly disabled, and was reported as taking part only in operations of small importance. By the Summer of 1916 the Turkish fleet had been reduced practically to impotence, and the Russian Black Sea fleet was engaged mainly in assisting military movements.

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MILITARY POLICE are a good deal of a novelty to most people in the United States, and doubtless in recent weeks many persons, particularly in the largest cities and in the country places near the new army cantonments, have been puzzled over the status of certain big, brawny-looking chaps, whom they have seen in small groups usually near railway stations or other public buildings, wearing the army uniform and having a blue brassard on the left arm with the letters "M. P." in white. These men, just as their designation and insignia imply, are the policemen of the army; and, whereas an ordinary city policeman might conceivably hesitate as to just how to handle a refractory soldier guilty of breaking the peace, they have full authority to take any such offender into custody, and also to exercise many and broad police powers in other directions. The Field Service Regulations of the United States Army provide for their organization as required and stipulate just what their duties shall be. The Military Police, first of all, are required to enforce all police regulations in the theatre of operations and in and near all mobilization and concentration camps. They are picked men, chosen in such numbers as conditions may require. Whether at home or abroad, (for today these "M. Ps." are also to be seen in France, as shown

in a picture on another page,) they are authorized to protect the inhabitants of the country from pillage and violence, and to prevent excesses of all kinds. They have to keep roads used for military purposes clear; arrest soldiers and civil employees absent without proper authority; arrest marauders; collect stragglers and hand them over to their organizations. The Military Police keep a list and description of all camp retainers and camp followers, and watch their conduct. And they take charge of prisoners of war. They are empowered to police railway stations, public houses, depots, public buildings; to protect telephone and telegraph lines and railroads from damage; to keep hostile inhabitants in order, to disarm such, and to prevent spying. All persons in the military service are required to help the police when called on to do so. The Military Police are under the direct command of the Provost Marshal. In the British Army the Military Police consist of both mounted and dismounted branches. Their duties are similar to those of the civil police, but are confined to soldiers of the district in which they are stationed. They are recruited from the regular army and confined exclusively to noncommissioned officers and men of several years' service and unblemished records. Their uniform is similar to that of the British field artillery. In France similar duties are performed by the gendarmerie, a force of military police recruited from the army, but performing civil duties in time of peace.



Edward R. Stettinius, Who as a Member of the Firm of J. P. Morgan Was Spending \$100,000,000 on Behalf of the Allies, Now Surveyor General of All Purchases for the United States Army.

Homes for Soldiers and Civilians Behind the Front



TEMPORARY SHELTERS BUILT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE WHOSE HOMES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELL FIRE.

(Photo French Pictorial Service.)



HUTS, FOR SOLDIERS, WHO HAVE NICKNAMED THEM "CONFESSION BOXES," WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN TRENCHES ALONG A ROAD ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

(Photo French Pictorial Service.)

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